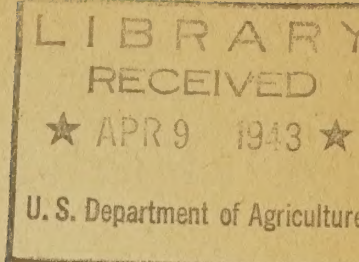


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4-H CROP PRODUCTION PROGRAM

Some Suggestions for the 4-H War Program in 1943

1.913
F3F827
Reserve

Every 4-H Club member should participate in attaining the new production goals, and in producing the home food supply. We are told that it takes a ton of food a year for every fighting man we send across the water. Also we must furnish food for our allies and for home consumption. In addition to the food to be sent now, we must have a reserve supply for future use on an enlarged scale; therefore, as much food should be produced and conserved at home as possible.

This situation provides a unique opportunity to encourage 4-H Club members to enlarge their 4-H crop projects. In this connection the slogan, "Feed A Fighter in 1943," has an especial appeal. Although the very young 4-H members may not be able to produce all the food necessary to feed a man in the armed forces during 1943, older 4-H members may find great satisfaction in seeing how many fighters they may be able to feed in terms of the equivalent amount of food required.

Where definite plans are made for 4-H members to help with the entire program of food and feed production, parents should be encouraged to give to such members a definite percentage of the net earnings from the crop. From the circular, "Feed a Fighter in 1943," by Z. L. Galloway, it should be noted that a 4-H member has produced the equivalent of the food required to feed a man in the armed forces for a year if he raises 8 to 10 acres of wheat; or 3 to 4 acres of corn; or 3 to 4 acres of rice; or .3 to .5 acres of tomatoes; or 1 to 1.25 acres of potatoes; or .3 to .5 acres of onions, or 2 to 4 acres of beans or peas; or 2.5 to 3 acres of English peas; or 2 to 2.5 acres snap beans; or, .5 acres of carrots; or 1 acres of mixed vegetables; or 1.5 acres of sugar beets; or 2 acres of sugar-cane. This table should prove helpful to every 4-H member in gaging not only his own contributions to the war effort but those of his club and his family.

Here is an excellent opportunity for extension agronomists to give attention to this 4-H Club wartime program for field crops.

O. S. Fisher
Extension Agronomist

March 1943

261-43

4-H CROP PROTECTION PROGRAM

Some Suggestions for the 4-H Crop Protection in 1943

The 4-H Club member should participate in obtaining the crop protection materials, and in observing the crop growth. He should also be a good observer of the crop growth and the weather. He should also be a good observer of the crop growth and the weather. He should also be a good observer of the crop growth and the weather.

The 4-H Club member should be a good observer of the crop growth and the weather. He should also be a good observer of the crop growth and the weather. He should also be a good observer of the crop growth and the weather.

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There is an excellent opportunity for extension work in the 4-H Club. The 4-H Club member should be a good observer of the crop growth and the weather.

C. B. Fitch
Extension Specialist

March 1943
101-43



4-H SUPPLEMENTARY FEED PROGRAM

Some Suggestions for the 4-H War Program in 1943

Expansion of pig, calf, steer, sheep, and poultry 4-H Club projects should be supported by a supplementary feed project that will provide pasture and range. The planting of ladino and clover in grass mixtures of lespedeza and sweetclover to provide pasture for livestock and poultry, or Sudan grass, rape, sowed corn, or sorghum for additional pasture and roughage where needed, may fit into the club project. One-half to one acre units properly fertilized are suggested.

To further encourage grazing of livestock and poultry, projects should be planned to include building of temporary fences and range shelters. With wire, metal fixtures, and flat boards scarce, the use of poles in calf pen and fence construction and poles and tarpaper in poultry shelters should be included in 4-H Club livestock and poultry projects.

Under club leadership in wartime a "save seed" project would be of value. Club members should be encouraged to select, properly cure, and store seed from the best plants of tomatoes, melons, cucumbers, garden beans, squash, pumpkins, and other vegetables. Field seed projects also appear practicable, such as the picking of kudzu seed in localities where it grows on vines that cover fences or dead trees. Half-acre units of seed plots of vetch, field peas, ladino, birdsfoot trefoil, the clovers, and alfalfa might prove to be valuable club projects in many communities.

During wartime, emphasis on the canning and preserving of food as club projects should continue. As additional projects, the drying of fruits and vegetables and the construction of pits for vegetables and fruit storage might be encouraged.

The salvage of scarce metal and rubber and other materials needed in the war program should continue as a major 4-H Club activity during the war.

Joseph F. Cox
AAA Extension Agronomist

March 1943

261-43

4-H LIVESTOCK PROGRAM

Some Suggestions for the 4-H War Program in 1943

It seems highly desirable that 1943 4-H Club livestock projects be adjusted as closely as practicable to meet wartime conditions on the farm or ranch and to produce the commodities particularly needed in wartime. Such procedures will be patriotic and should offer greater profit opportunities than things outmoded by wartime restrictions such as the OPA price ceilings on beef. While the custom slaughter restriction was lifted last fall as far as it applies to bona-fide 4-H and FFA cattle, there is no indication that this exemption will be renewed in 1943.

If club calves are to be fed and their products sold under existing price ceiling restrictions the production of highly finished animals is distinctly discouraged. To overcome this situation shorter full-feeding periods, or a greater use of roughage and pasture and lesser amounts of grain in the ration, or both, are indicated with the goal of producing beef which will grade Good or in the low end of Choice. It would seem that such procedures should not handicap beef club members in carrying on for the duration. However, it will likely result in disappointment to those who depend upon fabulous prices to break even or leave a profit.

There is no sound argument in behalf of continuing livestock club work on a "business-as-usual" basis in an all-out war situation. Club work is essentially an educational activity and as such should recognize the influence of economic forces.

OPA price ceiling restrictions do not interfere with the making of achievement awards to club members if such awards are not a part of the price paid for the product. There is nothing objectionable in club members being financially rewarded for their efforts over and above the commercial value of their animals even in normal times if the achievement award is definitely distinguished from the actual value of the product.

It would appear that wartime conditions warrant an increase in the size of livestock club projects to approach commercial proportions wherever possible. Furthermore, consideration might well be given, especially in some areas, to a broader use of the knowledge and skills of experienced livestock club members in supervising and directing the livestock production enterprises of beginners or of persons called to military duty.

Other items that should have consideration in 1943 livestock club work are:

1. The feeding of hogs to heavier weights.
2. The efficient use of available protein supplements in rations.
3. The use of wheat as a substitute for corn.
4. More emphasis on production for home use where meats otherwise would have to be purchased.
5. The shearing of lambs for the production of shearlings to make fliers' suits.
6. The collection of bristles from farm-slaughtered hogs and from breeding stock.
7. The control of cattle grubs as a meat and hide conservation measure.
8. Training in sheep shearing and the shearing of sheep on a custom basis, to relieve the shortage of regular sheep shearers.
9. The reduction in livestock losses, especially of young animals from poor sanitation and management, and from shipping injuries.

C. D. Lowe

Senior Extension, Animal Husbandman

March 1943

261-43

4-H DAIRY PROGRAM TO BOOST PRODUCTION

Some Suggestions for the 4-H War Program in 1943

Why not make it possible for a 4-H dairy club member to select a project which would not entail showing an animal? This year, showing dairy animals at local fairs and regional shows will be difficult because of the transportation problem, to say nothing of the labor involved.

Credit could be given for systematic work, done on a practical dairy farm, that will contribute definitely to the war effort.

Suggestions:

1. Keep feed records of each cow in the dairy herd for a year make a complete report at the end of the year.
2. Keep dairy milk weights of each cow in the herd and report monthly as well as yearly.
3. Weigh and test milk for each cow in the herd one day each month and calculate the monthly and yearly production for each cow and for the herd.
4. Keep a daily record of sales of milk and cream from the dairy herd and report monthly as well as yearly.

These suggestions could be added to in many ways, but the thought is to let the boy or girl confine the work to practices that will be useful in the part that the farm will contribute to the war effort.

A. B. Nystrom and Joseph B. Parker,
Senior Extension Dairymen.

March 1943

261-43

WAR MAKES INSECT PROBLEMS GREATER

Some Suggestions for the 4-H War Program in 1943

In time of war the need for the protection of food and fiber that has been produced makes insect control all the more important. Greater difficulties will be encountered in putting such control measures into effect. The scarcity of farm labor makes it necessary that every 4-H Club member learn about the control of insect pests and do his part to control the insects affecting crops, livestock, stored products, woolens, etc., on his farm.

Certain of our insecticides are imported, and the supply is very much restricted. Therefore, it will be necessary that each person know more about the insects he is trying to control and know more about the insecticides. By knowing the habits of the insects, he can apply more effective control measures. Sanitary measures and cultural practices may eliminate or reduce the amount of insecticides necessary. If a particular brood of insects, such as Mexican bean beetle, is in the transformation stage (pupating) it would be unwise to waste precious insecticides by applying them at this time when the insects are not feeding.

In the absence of the older men, 4-H Club members will have to take over more of the spraying and dusting operations. In the cotton States, farmers and planters should know their insect populations and apply insecticides only when necessary. 4-H Club members can render a valuable service by learning to recognize threatening insect populations and by making counts to determine the abundance of insects for themselves or for their elders. They will not only help conserve insecticides, but will save the price of materials and the cost of applying insecticides unnecessarily. The same situation applies to insects affecting fruit, vegetables, or other crops.

By knowing the habits of insects, club members can make greater use of sanitary cultural means of control which will also save insecticides. 4-H Club members should realize that crops such as cabbage and beans, when allowed to continue growing after the crops have been harvested, will breed pests. Crop refuse should be destroyed as quickly as possible after the crop is harvested. This practice will not only kill many of the insects present, but will reduce such pests for the next crop. Many scarce insecticides can be saved and garden vegetables protected by the application of more hand methods of control, such as hand picking, the use of collars, and protective covers. If the club members know more about the habits of insects they will be in a better position to devise other simple, inexpensive home remedies and save critical insecticides for the war effort.

4-H Club members could well afford to care for a few colonies of bees which would not only increase the supply of wholesome sweets for food, but would provide bees for pollination of many crops, especially those grown for seed.

Therefore, because of the great need for food and fiber products in our war effort, and because these must be protected from insect pests, the importance of a program on insect control and beekeeping under 4-H Club leadership should be emphasized in 1943.

M. P. Jones
Extension Entomologist

March 1943

261-43

4-H FORESTRY PROGRAM

Some Suggestions for the 4-H War Program in 1943

In view of the war situation and the prodigious demands for food, fiber, and wood, it is suggested that 4-H Club activities be developed with particular emphasis on conservation of resources and quantity production rather than quality production in smaller units.

In the field of forestry, this would apply largely to older members who have some knowledge of forestry, can handle tools, and who could, perhaps, get out fuel wood, pulpwood, or other timber products. Any assistance that 4-H Club members can give will help to alleviate the serious labor shortage which is curtailing timber production. A few suggestions are offered for consideration.

1. Fire protection as it applies both to the farmstead and the farm woods offers 4-H members opportunities for patriotic service. Farm youth are often quicker to sense the danger of fires and, being familiar with the woods in the community, they can assist local groups in discovering and fighting fires. While this is not a new suggestion it is one that can be emphasized strongly at this time.
2. Planting of forest trees has been a popular project among 4-H Club members. As this work comes early in the spring perhaps the Club member could carry another activity such as cutting a cord of fuel wood or pulpwood. Production in small or large quantities will help to meet farm and industrial needs. Wood is a war material.
3. Older 4-H members with forestry experience are in a position to train town youth and adults who are brought to the farms for summer or year-round work. In timbered areas it is possible that some of this labor may be used in the woods for short periods. Doubtless more responsibility will fall on the shoulders of older 4-H Club members to assist with forestry production, training labor, and performing other tasks which ordinarily would have been done by older men now in the armed services.

W. K. Williams
Extension Forester

March 1943

4-H RURAL FIRE PROGRAM

Some Suggestions for the 4-H War Program in 1943

I believe the 4-H Club members could contribute materially to the war effort in the emergency rural fire program. I would like to see emphasis placed on the removal of fire hazards on the farms. This and similar phases are gone into at length in the rural youth material prepared last year.

Other phases of the project could well include the construction of ladders long enough to reach the highest farm structure. In this connection plans and designs should be made available by agricultural engineers for a suitable ladder.

Also 4-H members should be coached in plowing or digging firebreaks about farm buildings, haystacks, and crops. Another feature of the program would be to emphasize the availability of water on the farm for fighting fire.

We have mentioned having barrels and other containers of water handy. We should give consideration to the impounding of water, probably by making a cement container. For this purpose, designs would have to be developed, probably on a State-to-State basis. By way of caution in making such containers, safeguards should be desired to keep children and livestock from falling into the water. With respect to making water available, it would be well for rural young people to help map sources of water, such as road crossings over irrigation ditches, creeks or streams.

And here is a suggestion: Often the farm lanes leading into the farmyard from good highways are poorly maintained, so that fire equipment mires down when it tries to get into the farmyard. Much could be done in seeing that farmyard roads were put into good condition and maintained that way.

A. M. Sowder
Extension Forester

March 1943

261-43

4-H HOME INDUSTRIES PROGRAM

Some Suggestions for the 4-H War Program in 1943

The 4-H Club projects that aid in the production, canning, and preservation of necessary foods are being more strongly emphasized. In another field, that of the development of such special skills as wood-working, forging, tanning, sewing, spinning, weaving, and the like, with the object of utilizing native materials so make articles for use of the farms and in the homes, to make them more livable, there is now need to place greater emphasis on the practical uses to which these skills may be directed.

For instance, boys and girls interested in woodworking can make repairs on farm buildings and furniture, in order to make them last longer.

Forging projects will be extremely useful in keeping farm machinery in repair. Those skilled in tanning, as the boys and girls in one State have shown, can make harness, bridles, and other articles necessary for horse-drawn farm equipment, which in many cases, will have to be substituted for mechanical equipment not obtainable.

Projects such as spinning, waeving, and sewing are useful in the making of articles of wearing apparel out of native materials obtainable on the farms. Keeping clothing in repair, through the application of these special skills, will make it last longer. In general, these skills during the war emergency can be directed along practical conservation lines.

Although much of the effort of boys and girls on the farms will necessarily have to be devoted to food production and preservation, there must of necessity be some leisure time which can be utilized in ways that will help the individual, and also bring together boys and girls who are working on similar projects. This will have a definite community value.

(Mrs.) Leonore B. Fuller
Extension Specialist in Home Industries

March 1943

261-43

4-H HOME MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

Some Suggestions for the 4-H War Program in 1943

Wise Use of Money:

Reports indicate that many older 4-H Club boys and girls and even younger ones, some for the first time, are earning a sizable amount of cash. Therefore, in 1943, young people should be encouraged in the wise use of their own money, particularly in relation to making budgets or plans for clothing, recreation, and savings, and keeping simple personal records. Moreover, 4-H Club programs should not fail to call attention to the fact that if a boy or girl earns a gross income of \$500 or more he is required to pay an income tax, even though he may be a minor; and to the fact that his parents will have to pay this tax if the State law does not provide that earnings belong to the minor.

Better Management in the Home:

Six million more women will be in war work in 1943. In other words, one out of every four women who are now homemakers will have a job outside her home before the end of the year. Moreover, "twice as many women and girls will be doing farm chores in 1943 as in 1941. Twice as many were working in the fields, and three times as many were operating tractors and other power machinery in 1942 as compared with 1941, according to the estimates of home demonstration staffs in 29 States." Club leaders should not only be aware of the home problems the war has brought about, but should take steps to solve them as a part of the 4-H Club program. Some such problems are:

1. Less family life together and less recreation. Homemakers often are too overworked to keep the home clean and orderly and to have well-cooked meals on time.
2. Worries over household tasks that are neglected; let-up in right care and training of children; less attention to adequate diets at time when most needed.
3. Possibilities of overstrain.
4. Increase in accidents due to inexperience of children and women in doing farm or home work.

This situation provides an opportunity to launch a sound 4-H home-making program in a much better way than formerly. Such a program has been developed in Maryland. It includes learning to be a junior home manager by studying how to organize a day's housework; by learning to be a "master scrubber" who can do the saily, weekly, and monthly cleaning jobs with dispatch; by learning to be "at home at the range" by keeping the range clean and knowing how to adjust the temperature of the oven and to use fuel economically; by joining the "for weary washers" who know how to do the family washing and ironing efficiently; and last, but not least, by being a "morale minder," thus helping to maintain family morale during the war.

When their mothers are in the fields or away from home, 4-H Club girls who have been given such training will be able to help manage the home more skillfully and enjoyably than they would if 4-H Club programs were not adjusted to help meet these problems. In 1943, each 4-H Club girl taking over the complete management of the home, especially during "peak" seasons, should learn how to reorganize at least one household job, such as preparing a meal to save motion, steps, and time, and be given recognition for her accomplishment. Such procedure would aid in developing 4-H Club girls who know that wasting time and energy in doing household work by old-fashioned methods is not helping us to win the war.

Summary:

Encourage wise use of money earned; redirect emphasis in the 4-H Club program toward projects based on better management in the home and provide recognition for such work; develop some 4-H Club project on the contribution both girls and boys can make by learning the skills involved in homemaking tasks. In every 4-H Club program and at every 4-H Club meeting, call attention to progress being made in keeping personal accounts and include a skill demonstration such as operating a washing machine, or preparing a meal to save motion, steps, and time.

Clean, orderly homes, satisfying meals served on time, well-made beds, and clean clothes all help to build family morale. They are the essence of good management. 4-H Club members can be of great help in their homes and aid the war effort by taking over daily household tasks and performing them efficiently and with zest.

4-H Club boys and girls can't fly a bomber, make up a crew of a submarine, or do the other "adventurous" jobs of this war as their older brothers are doing. But they can do a more prosaic job on the "home front." By helping to maintain family morale here at home, they can back up those brothers and friends who are fighting. In this light, 4-H Club girls and boys, by performing humdrum daily tasks efficiently and gladly, are also contributing much in the war effort.

Mary Rokahr
Extension Economist
Home Management

March 1943

261-43

4-H HOME-RAISED MEAT PROGRAM

Some Suggestions for the 4-H War Program in 1943

Assuming full responsibility for some essential wartime phase of the family's activity will be a useful and appreciated type of 4-H Club project. The work on home-raised meat and other food is only a sample of many similar projects that might be fitted into local conditions.

One of the handicaps of our wartime rationing program is the confusion resulting from many questionnaires, allotments, and shares or quotas. Some 4-H clubs could set up as semiprofessional public accountants to:

1. Calculate each family's share of meat.
 - (a) Reduce the total to number and weight of animals needed.
 - (b) Estimate the number of stamps or points needed to buy additional commercial meats.
2. Determine the size and variety of garden needed by each family to provide a balanced home-grown diet.
 - (a) Replace unavailable shipped-in foods with necessary increases in plantings of things that could be grown and stored locally.
 - (b) Obtain information about the construction of equipment and the procedures for irrigation, pest control, and the preservation of home-grown foods.
3. Establish a community clearing house for the surrender and return of rationing stamps involved in the sale of farm-processed food. Where such community service could be established it would make conformance to the rationing program more popular.

Family compliance with the food production and conservation program could be a 4-H project even if the community idea were not practical. Food budgets that fulfilled nutritional needs and conformed to rationing regulations would give basic training to the club member and definite assistance to the home. Producing and preserving all or a selected part of those food needs would make an excellent conclusion to this preliminary book work. It could be a brother-sister project.

K. F. Warner
Senior Extension Meat Specialist

March 1943

4-H FOODS AND NUTRITION PROGRAM

Some Suggestions for the 4-H War Program in 1943

1. 4-H Club years of rapid physical growth when right foods and right health habits are all-important to develop adolescent boys and girls into well-grown and vigorous men and women.

Fire your club leaders and club members with a zeal to build strong, steady, and joyous young men and women who will serve their country well in wartime and peace. Emphasize the need for right food habits, enough sleep, short periods of rest and relaxation, satisfaction in doing one's share. These have never been more important in all the history of club work.

The draft has driven home the need to care for the teeth, to eat tooth-building food.

Living up to the daily food score and planning meals ahead based on the findings of these scores, are the best ways to have a diet rich in protein, minerals, and vitamins, and streamlined meals that economize time and effort in clearing away.

2. Every club girl should know how to cook vegetables, fruits, and meats so that native food values are retained. Club members should learn the place in the day's meals and the preparation of so-called alternates for meat - beans, peas, peanuts, table varieties of soybeans; eggs; milk, cheese; whole grains.

In following up the share-the-meat campaign and in subsequent food-rationing programs there is an opportunity for individual members and for teams to demonstrate the methods of low-temperature cookery of meats and other high-protein foods.

3. Home food production and conservation is more important than ever before. We need more and better planned gardens, more small fruits, more milk, and other home-grown protective foods. Older club members should take an active part in working out yearly food supply plans for the family, also a family food preservation budget. Each club girl should help actively in producing and conserving the family food supply, and if feasible should assume definite responsibility.

Lack of labor and transportation suggests cooperative planning between neighboring families so that all may have sufficient food with a minimum of effort. Club members can help work out such a plan.

4. Many methods of food preservation will need to be used. Last year, many 4-H Club members learned to dry fruits, corn and other vegetables, and to sulphur apples. These, like canning, are timely skills.

5. Where girls have opportunity, they may well help in buying food for the family, insofar as needed.

6. Packing well-balanced lunches for family members is an important service in some families.
7. 4-H Club girls may well study the elements of home nursing courses. This includes planning and serving meals for the sick and convalescent.
8. 4-H Club girls can be of service in their communities in:
 - a. Helping neighborhood leaders to teach good food practices in canning, drying, etc.
 - b. Older club members with skill in food demonstrations can offer their services in connection with the food demonstrations now being planned in connection with war food rationing.
 - c. Taking part in the preparation and serving of the school lunch.
 - d. Helping in child care centers.
 - e. Helping in community meals.
 - f. Helping in emergency mass feeding.
 - g. Helping in community food preservation centers.
9. Adolescent girls and older girls who drive tractors and other jolting vehicles should be taught to wear clothing that supports the abdominal and pelvic organs. This is believed to be particularly important for slender girls who lack strong abdominal muscles and a sufficient padding of fat around the vital organs.

Miriam Birdseye
Extension Nutritionist

March 1943

261-43

HELPING 4-H MEMBERS TO MAKE WARTIME ADJUSTMENTS

Some Suggestions for the 4-H War Program in 1943

Encourage 4-H Club members:

1. To do their chores and other work at home with greater vigor and efficiency, realizing that their efforts are important in production and in releasing manpower for other purposes.
2. To fit their project work into the job that has to be done on the farm, so that no energy is used outside of the major production program of the farm. One project might be practical short cuts and labor-saving devices for farm work.
3. To realize that this country is made up of individuals in families who must keep fit to win the war and help direct peaceful relations. Rest is especially important. Maintenance of health and welfare of their families and themselves should be emphasized.
4. To recognize the dangers of overexertion. Young folk in patriotic zeal may undertake more than their physical development warrants. When they are large and well developed, adults are inclined to expect them to carry an adult load. All parts and organs of the body do not develop at the same rate. It is unwise to place too heavy a load of work on a heart that is trying to adjust to the load of a larger body.
5. To assume responsibility for watching for and removing safety hazards in a certain area of the farm or home - mapping out safety plans for that area.
6. To be good family members and to help to keep family life smooth and happy in spite of shortages and rationing.
7. To see to it that those who are left at home learn to take the load in family and neighborhood recreation; and that through participation in neighborhood activities they learn to take their places in the affairs of a democracy.

Lydia A. Lynde
Extension Specialist
Parent Education

March 1943

261-43

4-H HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTION PROGRAM

Some Suggestions for the 4-H War Program in 1943.

It would seem that the 4-H Club program for 1943 should be planned with three important considerations in mind - food production and conservation, manpower, and transportation.

Production:

All-out production of certain essential agricultural products is imperative. The attention of all farm people, young as well as old, should be focused on the attainment of the agricultural goals. Club projects that do not have a direct bearing on these goals should be laid aside. Such projects as those on livestock, soybeans, peanuts, home gardens, canning, and clothing should be emphasized.

The home garden project should certainly be intensified following the guiding principles set up in the 1943 Victory Garden program. That is, the garden should be large enough to furnish a year-round supply of vegetables for the farm family. The kinds grown should be those that are richest in food value, easy to grow, promise large yields, involve a minimum of care, and can be stored or canned.

More small fruits should be grown at home, and the small fruit garden might well be taken up more widely as a 4-H project.

An opportunity is presented for an increased amount of project work in market gardening especially on farms near cities and larger towns. Emphasis should be put on the essential vegetables (class A) such as tomatoes, cabbage, turnips, kale, spinach, beans, lima beans, carrots, potatoes, and sweetpotatoes. What might be called luxury vegetables (class B) like watermelons, cucumbers, celery, eggplant, and cauliflower could be deemphasized.

I do not think 4-H boys and girls should give up their projects to devote all their time to regular farm work. They should capitalize on the great value of their own 4-H project.

Manpower:

4-H Clubs can help greatly with farm labor problems. A scheme should be worked out whereby members can get 4-H credit for assisting with the regular farm work on their own and on neighbors' farms. Appropriate recognition should be given for this form of patriotic service.

Transportation:

Local gatherings involving only slight expenditure of gasoline, tires, and time should certainly be continued and improved as a means of supplying needed inspiration, information, and recreation.

R. J. Haskell
Extension Specialist in Plant Pathology
and Horticulture

March 1943

261-43

4-H POULTRY PROGRAM

Some Suggestions for the 4-H War Program in 1943

For a number of years the poultry specialists have been striving to get the 4-H poultry club unit out of the setting-hen and single-setting-of-eggs class into a larger and more economic farm unit. With the Department's wartime demand for increased production of both poultry and eggs we now have an excellent opportunity to achieve that goal. Last year 4-H poultry club members produced 6,500,000 chickens - a man-sized job for club members.

WPB priorities have forced a reduction in commercial poultry equipment which necessitates the construction of home-made equipment. That is a challenge to our ingenious 4-H Club boys and girls to make "bricks without straw." The home-made lamp brooder designed by our extension poultrymen in Louisiana, already proved successful by thousands of 4-H Club members in that State, furnishes an excellent example of American resourcefulness. Each unit costs about \$5 and broods from 50 to 75 baby chicks. The cockerels furnish fresh meat for the farm family or find a ready sale in the markets. The pullets can be kept for egg production. Eggs add to the better nutrition of the farm family because of their high vitamin content, or they can be sent to a drying plant and in concentrated form reach our allies overseas as well as our armed forces.

Poultry 4-H Clubs require a low capital investment but bring satisfactory financial returns when sold on the market. The labor can be performed during out-of-school hours. Poultry utilizes large amounts of surplus home-grown grain products, such as wheat, and furnishes food for the farm family, or when sold, adds to the club member's bank account.

The 4-H capon clubs in Pennsylvania have been successful because they have trained the members to combine skill in caponizing, regular habits in feeding and caring for livestock, and business methods in dressing and selling the birds on home markets.

4-H turkey clubs, although limited in number, have produced tons of meat to help relieve the shortage of red meats.

H. L. Shrader
Senior Extension
Poultry Husbandman

March 1943

4-H SOIL CONSERVATION PROGRAM

Some Suggestions for the 4-H War Program in 1943

Soil conservation, simply stated, is the efficient use of land for immediate and continuing production. In the wartime situation soil conservation emphasis turns to those measures that contribute most to production. Members of 4-H Clubs and older rural youth can help in establishing needed soil conservation measures. Following are suggestions:

Soil Conservation in All 4-H Projects. - Each 4-H project which involves the use of land (crops, garden, livestock, etc.) should provide for selection and treatment of land according to the adaptabilities of the land and the needs of the project. Club members should emphasize the relation of soil fertility and soil conservation to the food content of crops grown on the land and to animal and human health and nutrition.

Soil conservation activities for wartime production can be integrated with 4-H camp programs by use of movies, tours, and exhibits and by including conservation topics in group discussions.

Soil conservation for wartime production may be emphasized in team demonstrations and poster and exhibit contests.

Soil Conservation Projects. - The 4-H projects in soil conservation should be adapted to meet local wartime production needs. Soil conservation 4-H Club projects may be especially helpful in soil conservation districts. Soil Conservation Service personnel assigned to the districts can provide technical assistance to 4-H Club leaders.

Older Rural Youth. - Studies and discussions should be designed to develop a clear understanding of the relationship between soil and production and of land resources of a farm to rural family welfare. Older rural youth may participate in neighborhood group effort in soil conservation, especially in soil conservation districts. When properly trained, they can do various skilled jobs essential in applying soil conservation measures. They should understand the soil conservation problem that followed the first World War and help protect the land resources during and after the present war.

Extension workers can assist in soil conservation education by providing literature and educational aids to school teachers, young people, and 4-H Club leaders to guide in educational activities for prospective club members and to expand their wartime work in increasing production through conservation.

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4-H AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING PROGRAM

Some Suggestions for the 4-H War Program in 1943

I believe that 4-H Club work will be more effective in contributing to the war effort if it is broadened to include more farm boys and girls, more types of major project work, broader projects, and increased responsibility of the club member in the operation of the farm and the home. This suggestion could include any project concerning nature, soils, plants, animals, machinery, equipment and buildings, food production, processing and storage, home management, and other related farm problems. In agricultural engineering, emphasis could be placed upon machinery, buildings, equipment, fire prevention, and safety.

All farm boys should be interested in the maintenance and use of farm machinery and labor-saving equipment. Their effort should be directed to aid in the national program - care, share, and repair of farm machinery. This contribution can be made by each 4-H Club member through giving the best possible care to the machinery and equipment available on the farm. Tractors, trucks, combines, and similar complex and expensive equipment should be safeguarded against damage of all kinds. But, it is equally important that plows, harrows, planters, cultivators, harness, and the like should receive careful attention. Similarly, the hand tools such as forks, shovels, hoes, rakes, hatchets, hammers, saws, and wrenches should be maintained in good order by repairing, sharpening, cleaning, oiling, painting, and sheltering.

The maintenance of farm structures and equipment in good repair without the use of critical materials is a real problem needing the effort and ingenuity of 4-H Club members, both boys and girls. New emphasis must be placed on the sheltering of equipment, the processing and storage of food, feed, and supplies, and the maintenance of structures to prevent excessive depreciation, or destruction from fire. These problems offer innumerable project opportunities for club work.

4-H Club members were active in 1942, in fire prevention and fire-fighting work. They should take a leading part in this work in 1943. Among the many ways they can aid fire prevention are checking and removing fire hazards, assembling and maintaining fire-fighting equipment, care in the use of fire, conducting educational work in fire prevention in their neighborhoods, spotting fires in fields and forests, assisting in organizing fire-fighting associations, serving as messengers to spread fire alarms, and helping to fight fires.

Safety on the farm and in the home becomes more important as farm laborers, doctors, nurses, and hospital facilities become increasingly scarce. Safety is of particular significance in the maintenance of the maximum manpower for all-out war effort. Club members can aid the national safety program in many ways. They can prevent accidents to themselves and to others. They can protect small children from danger. They can take an active part in locating and removing hazards by covering wells; nailing

down loose floor boards and stair treads; disposing of broken glasses, bottles, nails, and finding and removing fire hazards. The experienced club members can aid in training inexperienced farm workers to prevent injury to themselves and others. The club project on safety should include not only safety practices in the home and on the farm but also safety work in the community.

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